

COURSE CODE: DCE-01
DIPLOMA IN CREATIVE WRITING ONLINE
PROGRAMME CODE: DCEOL

Total Marks-50

Time Duration-90 Minutes

Note : (i) Attempt all questions.

(ii) All questions carry equal marks.

1. The three essential aspects of a literary work are:

- A) content, form and structure
- B) character, style and form
- C) structure, scene and style
- D) character, style and scene

2. The following is the manner in which the work is expressed, a manner of expressing one's thoughts and feelings in words:

- A) form
- B) style
- C) structure
- D) content

3. Deciding on how much content should be taken and in what logical order so as to create a content with easy communication and easy comprehension is understood as:

- A) Form
- B) Logical order
- C) Style
- D) Structure

4. 'You write because you feel the need to free yourself of something.' Who said this?

- A) W. B. Yeats
- B) William Wordsworth
- C) T. S. Eliot
- D) S. T. Coleridge

5. Which among the following is a very personal aspect of the writer and identifies the writer?

- A) Style
- B) Content
- C) Structure
- D) Form

6. The purpose of creative writing is:

- A) to inform
- B) to reveal
- C) to imagine
- D) to clarify

7. A touch of humour:

- A) enlivens the writing
- B) confuses the reader
- C) creates credibility
- D) provokes thought

8. The aggregate of traits and features that form the nature of a person is referred to as:

- A) Personal
- B) Characters
- C) Individual
- D) Figure

9. A written symbol that represents an idea or an object rather than a particular word or speech sound is:

- A) Cuneiform
- B) Ideograph
- C) Runes
- D) Phonograph

10. The etchings on clay tablets are called:

- A) Parchment
- B) Bark
- C) Cuneiforms
- D) Patra

11. The study of the production, transmission and reception of speech sounds is called:

- A) statistics
- B) phonetics
- C) aesthetics
- D) pragmatics

12. In literature, the following means an intuitive and sudden insight into the reality and basic meaning of an event:

- A) Rhetoric
- B) Vividness
- C) Epiphany
- D) Syntax

13. The following is associated with grammatical construction, correspondence with facts, logical ordering and graphic imagery:

- A) words and syntax
- B) clarity

- C) credibility
- D) vividness

14. The state of being true to one's experience is referred to as:

- A) authenticity
- B) vividness
- C) imaginative
- D) investigative

15. The weakness of structure, organisation and logic in writing results in:

- A) Improbability
- B) Credibility
- C) Authenticity
- D) Verisimilitude

16. A story that has a happy ending, with conflicts and problems resolving to the satisfaction of the character:

- A) Irony
- B) Mythology
- C) Tragedy
- D) Comedy

17. The art of narration is a triangular operation. It involves:

- A) the teller, the reader and the tale
- B) the imagination and the story
- C) the author, the voice and the target
- D) the fantasy and the reality

18. Direct address can take the following form:

- A) autobiographical mode
- B) biographical mode
- C) descriptive mode

D) narrative mode

19. A unit of dramatic action in which a single point is made, a division of an act or a play is known as:

- A) plot
- B) scene
- C) mode
- D) act

20. Autobiography belongs to:

- A) therapeutic mode
- B) confessional mode
- C) narrative mode
- D) descriptive mode

21. Who wrote 'The Life of Bee'?

- A) T. S. Eliot
- B) Dr. K. S. Krishnan
- C) Oliver Cromwell
- D) Maurice Marterlinck

22. Archaism in writing refers to:

- A) Cliches
- B) Jargons
- C) Rhetorics
- D) Slangs

23. Subjectivity focuses on:

- A) detachment
- B) personal experience and feelings
- C) voice of the reader
- D) probability

24. The three factors involved in creativity are:

- A) experience, observation and imagination
- B) observation, expression and objectivity
- C) facts, locale, characters and atmosphere
- D) imagination, characters, style and language

25. A genuine creative impulse is distinguishable by:

- A) persistent emotional turmoil
- B) pervasive human perspective
- C) precise understanding
- D) invariable involvement

26. A short fictional tale, in which animals often act out human roles, designed to point out a point clearly is:

- A) Mythology
- B) Fable
- C) Legends
- D) Fairytales

27. The 'closed openings' are:

- A) static
- B) dynamic
- C) suggestive
- D) descriptive

28. The short story requires:

- A) concentration and brevity
- B) exposition
- C) authority
- D) suggestions

29. Imaginative literature is divided into types or classes, defined according to their structure. They are known as:

- A) Genre
- B) Mode
- C) Style
- D) Comedy

30. An account which develops its theme within the limits of a time scheme or has a chronological sequencing is known as:

- A) Narrative
- B) Picaresque
- C) Descriptive
- D) Elaborative

31. Who is the author of 'The Lost Child'?

- A) Mulk Raj Anand
- B) R. K. Narayan
- C) B. Prasad
- D) Raja Rao

32. The mood and feeling of a story, created by the writer through the use of imagery and symbols, and it communicates directly to the reader is known as:

- A) convention
- B) biography
- C) atmosphere
- D) opening

33. A literary device whereby a single actor speaks his thoughts at length and with a sense of completeness to an audience is:

- A) Dialogue
- B) Monologue
- C) Narrative

D) Soliloquy

34. One who collects materials, articles, poems, etc. into a volume is known as:

- A) Author
- B) Compiler
- C) Organiser
- D) Editor

35. The type of editing that involves a close scrutiny of the manuscript with a view to preparing it for the printer is known as:

- A) General editing
- B) Standard editing
- C) Copy editing
- D) Print editing

36. A story written to give patterns is known as:

- A) Formula story
- B) Detective story
- C) Romantics
- D) Classics

37. Iliad is composed by:

- A) Homer
- B) Carol
- C) Virgil
- D) Horace

38. The part of a narrative in which the fate of the central character changes, and is the moment of great intensity and leads to resolution is termed as:

- A) climax
- B) anticlimax
- C) ending

D) beginning

39. Single-effect endings are also known as:

- A) surprise endings
- B) unexpected endings
- C) creative endings
- D) open endings

40. Romances, detective fiction, science fiction and other popular forms of fiction are grouped as:

- A) atmosphere stories
- B) stories of incident
- C) formula stories
- D) detective stories

41. A radio or serial drama, usually performed on a day time commercial programme, characterised by stock domestic situations and melodramatic or sentimental treatment, is called:

- A) Formula story
- B) Soap opera
- C) Melo drama
- D) Moral story

42. Who is the author of 'The Tree'?

- A) Manoj Das
- B) R. K. Narayan
- C) Kamala Das
- D) Somerset

43. It is as black as coal; her tongue is as sharp as a razor: This is an example of:

- A) Metaphor
- B) Simile

- C) Epithet
- D) Symbol

44. 'A Cup of Tree' is written by:

- A) R. K. Narayan
- B) Somerset Maugham
- C) Katherine Mansfield
- D) Thomas Quiller Couch

45. Insert space is symbolised by the following proof correction symbol:

- A) #>
- B) <
- C) ◇
- D) #λ

46. (=) is used to symbolise:

- A) straighten lines
- B) raise lines
- C) correct alignment
- D) increase space

47. The following is associated with a close scrutiny of the manuscript with a view to preparing it for the printer:

- A) General editing
- B) Copy editing
- C) Literary editing
- D) Editing

48. A word or a passage, when open to several interpretations becomes full of:

- A) Diction
- B) Artifact
- C) Ambiguity

D) Suspense

49. Deliberate underplaying of a statement for emphasis-e.g. 'not bad' to mean 'very good', is referred to as:

- A) minutiae
- B) understatement
- C) artifact
- D) dramatisation

50. Who says that, "The great enemy of clear language is insincerity"?

- A) George Orwell
- B) Ben Oksi
- C) Paul Scott
- D) Elizabeth Taylor